REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,590.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town or Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AROOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Madras	28
" Carwar	14	" Coconada	30
" Narrakal	18		July.
" Tuticorin	20	" Visagapatam	1
" Colombo	21	" Bimlipatam	2
" Galle	22	" Gopanlpore	2
" Nagapatam	25	" False Point	3
" Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Natsal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	7
" Kurrachee	23	" Fao	7
" Gwadur	23	" Kuweit	9
" Muscat	25	" Bushire	9
" Bunder Abbas	27	" Linga	13
" Linga	28	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Bahrein	July 2	" Muscat	16
" Bushire	1	" Gwadur	19
" Fao	3	" Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,625 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

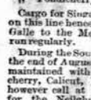
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)



THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons N.tt Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation is of a superior description, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	" 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be secured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 7th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	22	16		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34	Including Wines.	14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of the GOODS at the Bunders.

No claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the departure of the Vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents, ship City of Tanjore.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for Repairing of HORSE ARMOURY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS [illegible] REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 4000 H.P.), Captain A. R. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at or near Dhoti-e Talao.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee, Chinton Ballal Mhaskur, on account and at the Risk of Kashew Gharojee Sirdhumker, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of December 1-69.

All that piece or parcel of Pazzadaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, built and erected thereon, situate in an oart called or known Churnee, near Dhobe Talao outside the Fort of Bombay, on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwar, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, containing by admeasurement (31) thirty-one feet in length, and (13 1/2) thirteen and-half feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Byramjee Bomanjee, on the west by a gulee or passage, and the house of Mr. Pestonjee Framawalla, on the north by the house of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the passage and the house of Bolaram Gowlee and Chotam Beebee.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses and Harness, &c. at No. 9, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow, No. 9, Middle Colaba, this day Friday the 6th June, at 1 P.M., the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., of Captain P. Murray, the same consists of glassware, breakfast, dinner and dessert sets, plated cruet-stands, ewers, tea and egg frames, teapitch r, bread basket, sugar basin, waiter, a set of plated fiddle-pattern spoons and forks, boxes of plated handle table and dessert knives and forks, plated table argand lamp, a set of blackwood camp dining table in 4 pieces, black dining room chairs, sideboard, lookstands, tea caddy, carved circular table, drawing room easy chairs, pier and writing tables, tapoys, a plated 3-light hanging argand lamp, Brussels carpet, carved conversation and red ring couches, blackwood camp cots, dressing and washstand tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, clothes basket, bath tubs, Cambay and cruggod carpets, screen, baby's cot, pictures in frames, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses and a set of plated mounted double harness.

One lunting saddle and one side saddle, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on inspection four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1873.

NOTICES.

SPECIALITY.

CARR BROTHERS'

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

INVERNESS CAPES

AND

OVERCOATS,

ALL SILK AND REVERSIBLE,

Very light and durable made, and cut expressly to *our own order.*

CONSTITUENTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, with a view to concentrating their business, having DISPOSED of the BRANCH in POONA to Ma. B. PHILLIPS, their former Manager in that place, beg to request that all Orders or Communications intended for them be addressed to their Head Establishment as below.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Martell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Biquit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

VOLKART BROTHERS' PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs. 40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry " "	" 30

STILL HOCKS.

Liebfraumilch	...Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Steinwein	... " 20 " "
Rudesheimer	... " 24 " "
Hochheimer	... " 24 " "
Marcobrunner	... " 30 " "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...	... " 30 " "

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	...Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Franda	... " 14 " "
Vray Canon	... " 18 " "
Chateau Leoville	... " 24 " "
Chateau Lafite	... " 28 " "

VERMOUTH.

Inferior quality	...Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Superior quality	... " 12 " "

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts.	
Barbera Amaro Secco ...(Still) ...	" 12 " "
Brachetto	" 12 " "
Barolo	" 12 " "
Nebiolo	" 12 " "
Moscato Bianco	" 12 " "
*Passito Forzato	" 18 " "

BRANDIES.

Tricche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866 ...Rs.	16 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	" 17 " "
G. Martineau	" 18 " "
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s...	" 18 " "
H. and C. Balaresque	" 18 " "

CHEESE.

[illegible] from 5 to 30 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, especially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rate of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. NELSON HOWARD is authorised to SIGN for ME, PER PROCURATION, from THIS DATE.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN.

6th June 1873.

THE OFFICE of SUPERINTENDENT of the BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME having fallen VACANT through the resignation of the present Incumbent on account of failing health, the Undersigned will receive written applications with Testimonials of Character, for the appointment, and will also furnish particulars as to salary, &c.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,

Honorary Secretary, Sailors' Home.

Transport Office, Government Dockyard, 5th June 1873.

THE s.s. ORISSA, from SUEZ, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. POONAH, from Southampton, 8th May 1873.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PESHAWUR, from Southampton, 1st May 1873

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

FIRE INSURANCE!

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on COTTON stored in Godowns, PIECE GOODS, and OTHER MERCHANDISE, IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, &c., &c., at the Revised Rates of PREMIUM, which will be found as favourable as those of any Company in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

SALE BY AUCTION (Keam Station on the [illegible] on the 11th June, instant, on Keem Bridge Work, near Elao, in the Kistna River, Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and all Traffic will therefore be worked between Kistna and Chicksagore by the Company's Road Conveyances and the Ferry Steamer. For information as to these arrangements see separate bills.

For further particulars of Train Service, see the Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA SOUTH-EAST LINE.

During the Monsoon TRAINS will be UNABLE to RUN through the BREAK at the KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made for Passengers and their Luggage, and for Parcels and Dogs, as well as for Goods, to be conveyed by Road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

First and Second Class Passengers only who have purchased through Tickets, will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other tickets will be available between those places.

Fares must be booked through for the same quantity and description of Luggage as is allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through except under special arrangement, which can be made only with the Undersigned, or with the Company's District Traffic Manager at Poona, or Local Traffic Superintendent at Kalyan.

First and Second Class Passengers only, and their Luggage, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds, will continue to be booked through, on a pro rata basis, from the Stations on the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi, the Oude and Rohilcund, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways, and the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Kistna and to Chicksagore and Raichore Stations of this Railway, on the south side of the River, as well as to the Stations of the Madras Railway, and vice versa; and will be conveyed by Road and by the Company's Steamer or Boats, or Punt, across the River. Third and Intermediate Class Passengers will not be booked through across the Ferry.

The extra charge for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations, including the Ferry, are given in the Company's Public Notices of this date, and can be ascertained at Stations or on application to the Undersigned.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the Public, the Company do not accept any responsibility, or risk, or liability whatever, for injury, or damage, or delay, to Passengers, or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horse, Carriages, or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passenger, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will be in force on and after Friday, the 6th instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains, see Public Time Bills of the Company.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Cordova Exhibition, [illegible] Medal, Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's [illegible] (Silver) for Perfumery.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The nature and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that any thing sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and D. J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,

AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAU'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater facilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are [illegible] Sole Manufacturers of the INDIA REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from defects from India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD. Show Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the Name and Style of CURSETJEE EDULJEE MEHTA & Co.

JUGROOPGUR RUGNATHGUR.
CURSETJEE EDULJEE MEHTA.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, until 31st October next, the very airy and commodious BUNGALOW, situated at Bellasis Road. May be had furnished or unfurnished. For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th June 1873, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of PASSENGER TRAINS will be MADE, viz:—

The 9-30 a.m. Train from Bombay will leave as at present and reach Poona at 5-15 p.m. instead of 6-0 p.m., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-0 P.M. instead of 2-30 P.M., reach Kirkee at 12-35 Noon, leave Chicksagore at 4-30 P.M., and arrive at Raichore at 5-15 P.M. the next day.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave as at present, and arrive in Bombay at 3-45 P.M. instead of 6-50 P.M., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 9-10 A.M., instead of 12-5 Noon, leave Kistna at 1-15 P.M., Poona at 5-20 A.M., and reach Bombay at 12-15 Noon, as at present, the following day.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian on Saturdays at 1-50 P.M. will leave at 3-0 P.M. and arrive at Callian at 5-0 P.M.

The Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 4-15 P.M. on Saturdays will be discontinued.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Borce Bunder for Bandora at 2 P.M. will leave at 2-15 P.M. and arrive at Bandora at 3-5 P.M.

During the Monsoon the Trains will not be able to run over the Kistna River. Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and all Traffic will therefore be worked between Kistna and Chicksagore by the Company's Road Conveyances and the Ferry Steamer. For information as to these arrangements see separate bills.

For further particulars of Train Service, see the Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA SOUTH-EAST LINE.

During the Monsoon TRAINS will be UNABLE to RUN through the BREAK at the KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made for Passengers and their Luggage, and for Parcels and Dogs, as well as for Goods, to be conveyed by Road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

First and Second Class Passengers only who have purchased through Tickets, will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other tickets will be available between those places.

Fares must be booked through for the same quantity and description of Luggage as is allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through except under special arrangement, which can be made only with the Undersigned, or with the Company's District Traffic Manager at Poona, or Local Traffic Superintendent at Kalyan.

First and Second Class Passengers only, and their Luggage, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds, will continue to be booked through, on a pro rata basis, from the Stations on the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi, the Oude and Rohilcund, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways, and the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Kistna and to Chicksagore and Raichore Stations of this Railway, on the south side of the River, as well as to the Stations of the Madras Railway, and vice versa; and will be conveyed by Road and by the Company's Steamer or Boats, or Punt, across the River. Third and Intermediate Class Passengers will not be booked through across the Ferry.

The extra charge for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations, including the Ferry, are given in the Company's Public Notices of this date, and can be ascertained at Stations or on application to the Undersigned.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the Public, the Company do not accept any responsibility, or risk, or liability whatever, for injury, or damage, or delay, to Passengers, or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horse, Carriages, or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passenger, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will be in force on and after Friday, the 6th instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains, see Public Time Bills of the Company.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanised Nainsock, the lightest and strongest Material made, will resist the most severe Weather, warranted not to stick	Coats	15 0	17 0
	Inverness Capes	22 0	25 0
	Caps	3 12	4 4
	Leggings	4 8	5 4
	Complete Suit	22 0	25 0
Best Silk Umbrellas, Rs. 10-8; Strong Alpaca		6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather: comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	'Rs. a.	JEWELLERY.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	P. Pr 2 12	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	" 2 12		
Gent's White Kid Gloves	" 3 0		
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	" 3 0	SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	" 3 0	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	" 2 12	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
COLLARS.		Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 0
Shakespear, Reade, Suez, First Lord, Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE 1873.

In Sterling Exchange rates close for this mail for Bank Bills rather weaker for on demand and 3 months' sight, the 6 months' rates remaining almost the same both for Bank and Credit Bills. The effect of yesterday's telegraphic advices from London, giving Council drafts as having been sold at 1s. 10¼d., was fully met by the unexpected advance in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to seven per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credits do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	.....	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6	
Carolas	280
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Rates by Steamers and Ships continue almost nominal. Wheat has been engaged by the former to-day at £2-1C-0 and Linseed at the same rate. Cotton by sail we quote £2-7-6.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... } No ships.
{ Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool { Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 0d.
{ Myraboliams ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.
{ Coir bales ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
{ Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
{ Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has hardly been any change to report in the state of the Market, the dealers showing no disposition to operate freely without a reduction in rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds,	7 lbs. at Rs.	4	12 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs. at ,,	4	12 0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs. at ,,	6	6 0
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs. at ,,	4	3 0
1,200	,,	,, Madapolums	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 lbs. at ,,	2	2 3

COTTON.

At the close of the day the Market showed more firmness, and prices advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawutee ..... at Rs. 202 to Rs. 205
,, Akote ..... ,, at ,, 210 to ,, 212
,, Broach M.G. ..... at ,, 215 to ,, 225
,, Hinguoghaut ..... at ,, 228 to ,, 231
,, Bhownuggur and Mowa ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 218
,, Sawgimed ..... at ,, 216 to ,, 219
,, Compta and Vingorla ..... at ,, 188 to ,, 191

The following purchases are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

100	candies	New Bhownuggur	.....at Rs.	209
50	,,	,, ,,	.....at ,,	210
25	,,	,, Veerungaum	.....at ,,	200
50	,,	,, ,,	.....at ,,	200
75	,,	,, ,,	.....at ,,	198
25	,,	Broach	.....at ,,	210
50	,,	Wudwan	.....at ,,	201 to 202
25	,,	Vingorla	.....at ,,	187
50	,,	Jodia	.....at ,,	187
100	,,	Kuranjo	.....at ,,	201
50	,,	Sheagaum F.P.B.	.....at ,,	205
25	,,	Compta	.....at ,,	191
50	,,	Akote F.P.B.	.....at ,,	210

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Strong demands for Bank of Bombay shares at higher rates. Colaba shares firm. Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,421
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	775
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	260
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-370	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	738
.....	£20	109-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-107	do.	Ditto	8
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	196-5	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,300
200	2,000	1,10	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	825
100	5-1	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co.....	550
250	3,00	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,575
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,100	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co....	2,400
150	6,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	600
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	2,000
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	800
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	460
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,080xd.
170	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
250	1,000	...	8 ,,	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,555
8,000	125	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	1,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	895
200	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
600	1,250	all	100p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,410
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,085
600	150	150	25	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,505
150	2,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	40p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,195
90	1,000	all	0 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
800	2,500	all	50p.c.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	16p.c.	Royal	2,225
500	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	23
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	385
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Gogo (s).....	Jones	Surat, June 4.
	Twilight	Garner	Cardiff, Feb. 28.
	Orissa (s)	Fentiman	Suez, May 23.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Calcutta (s)	Henderson ...	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Ashgrove, Fullerton, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 51 boxes soap, A H Gcolamhoosan.
Muriel, s, 1,935 bars and 303 bundles iron, L Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 478 cases heroine oil, H D Fisher and Co.
Janet Court, 34 casks ale, S Rustomjee ; 7 casks glassware, S Bhima ; 16 cases acid, A Hussonbhoy : 4 cases varnish and 12 cases candles, S Cassomjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 19 cases acid, M Tyabally ; 33 cases gingerwine and 8 cases whiskey, M Cooverjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalla, 2 cases claret, C d'E de Pas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pocahontas, 108 bales cotton, N Nurvee ; 110 bales cotton, L Ramdass ; 63 bales cotton, G Thackersedass.
Iron Cross, 890 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 175 coils coir rope, S S Narrelwala.
Augusta, 600 bundles linseed, R Brothers.
Alpine, 227 bales cotton, F Scott and Co.
Centurion, 15 bales wool, D Sajeram ; 75 bales cotton, N Nansee ; 290 bales cotton, R Brothers.
City of Dublin, 200 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Muriel, s, 48 bales wool, F C Gangjee ; 25 bales wool, M Dossa; 8 cases druge, N Heerachund ; 82 bales cotton, D G Hoosein and Co.
Corrina, s, 31 bales wool, B Ghirdhur.
Elcano, 100 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R Brothers.
Timor, s, 295 bags wheat, S Mooljee ; 15 cwts Swedish iron, Owen and Okell ; 315 bags linseed, J H Amed ; 250 bags wheat, S Khoosalchund ; 82 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 800 bags wheat, S Hobart and Co ; 4 bales hides, R Russoolbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 1 case shawls, D Sassoon and Co ; 209 packages coffee, N Khuttow ; 19 pieces E teeth, E F Mahomed ; 6 bundles and 39 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy, 67 pieces E teeth, S Futtabhoy ; 15 bundles E teeth, C Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

uno, 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore, s, 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Juno, s, 215 bags wheat, A Riebe and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Frigs, 1,500 bales cotton, J. Siegfried and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Rapide, 1,500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno, s, 100 packages cloves, S M A Latiff.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 5.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Hendlow, Captain, Local, on duty, to Mehidpore.
Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

JUNE 5.

Bacon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps, Capt Charles John Anderson, 20th May 1873.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Frank Abbott, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Squad Sub 1st Sind Horse, 9th Feb 1872.

Lt Andrew William Proudfoot, of the 76th Foot, 2n1 Wing Sub 6th Regt N I, 16th May 1872.

With reference to G G O No 227 of 1872, it is hereby intimated, that Indents from Regtl Hospitals north of Ahmedabad and in the Mhow Division, are to be preferred on the 15th Jan and 15th July, instead of on be 15th Feb and 15th Aug, and those from other charges in the same districts on the 1st, instead of on the 15th Nov.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements are sanctioned :—

Mr J Martin, 2nd Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer Amberwitch, to be Acting 1st Officer from the 12th May 1873, inclusive, vice Bishop.

Mr. James Robertson, 3rd Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer Amberwitch, to be Acting 2cd Officer from the same date, vice Martin.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nanabhai Haridas, Esq., appointed to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of Office on the 30th May 1873.

Mr J R FitzGerald, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Belgaum is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, and, in addition to the powers given and referred to in Sections 22 and 24 of that Act, is invested with power to commit for trial (Section 143).

Mr T S Hamilton, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Ahmednuggur, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Section 37 of Act X, of 1872.

Mr G T Gierszen to officiate as District Supt of Police in the Kurrachee District until further orders.

Lt E V Stace, Ag Second Asst Political Resident at Aden, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Mr. J Pollen, Supy Asst Coll in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Mr. J R Naylor to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapore until further orders.

Mr. S N Tagore to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kulladghee until further orders.

Mr. E T Candy to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara until further orders.

Mr. E Cordeaux to revert to his permanent appointment of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on being relieved at Sholapore by Mr Naylor.

Mr. G Ayerst to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna from the date of Mr Jardine's confirmation in Kattywar, and, as a temporary measure, to act, until further orders, as Joint Judge in the Tanna District.

Mr R H Vincent to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police in the Hyderabad District, on being relieved at Sholapore.

The appointment of Capt C J A Yates to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Hyderabad District is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Luxuman Jaganath, Hoozoor Deply Collr and Mag of the first class at Belgaum, conducted the duties of Cant Mag at that Station, in addition to his own, from 27th April to 12th May 1873, both days inclusive.

Kundunmal Santdas, Acting Mookhtiarkar of the Tanda Bagal Taluka, in the District of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Messrs Nana Morojee and Dossabhay Framjee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Third Mag of Police, Bombay, on the 31st May 1873, after office hours.

Azum Vyanctnath Shivnath, First Karkoon at Dulsar, in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A Elginton, Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties on the 26th April last, after office hours.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lt. J Brebner, late I N, assumed charge of the Offices of Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, in addition to his own, with effect from the 15th instant.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
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THE FIRST Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of Packet.
United Kingdom	June 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through *Brindisi* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.		At 5P.M.
Friday ..... June	6 Friday	June 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June	16 Monday	June 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday .....June 6	Monday .....June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 18.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Saturday .....June 7	Saturday .....June 21
Saturday ..... ,, 14	Saturday ..... ,, 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Wednesday .....June 11	Wednesday .....June 25
Wednesday ..... ,, 18	

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st May and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central India, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Gho Begaum ; and them from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratta Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 11 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 2 tolahs 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ tolah via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 2. Postage to Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOULTBEE—May 30th, at Pothanoro, the wife of William Boultbee, Esq., C E, of a son.
DIBBLEE—June 1st, at Madras, the wife of F. L. Dibblee, Esq., Carnatic Railway, of a daughter.
GARBETT—May 26th, at Dalhousie, Calcutta, the wife of Hubert Garbett, Esq., of a son.
GOODRICKE—June 2nd, at No. 15, Strand, Calcutta, the wife of G. M. Goodricke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENGLES—LAZARO—June 2nd, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Revd. Dr. S. Fennelly, assisted by the Very Revd. J. Colgan, Mr. John Richard Engles, to Selina Esther, daughter of Mr. T. Lazaro.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—May 29th, at Chickuldah, Berar, Captain James Edward Alexander, B. S. C., (late Bengal Artillery,) and Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

is generated by the flatteries of people of exalted rank, and which any diplomatist who means to succeed in his profession ought resolutely to discard. Certainly, Mr. Forsyth did nothing for his country at St. Petersburg, and nothing at Yarkand; what he will do remains to be seen. Sir Henry Rawlinson says the Envoy is to take with him some of Major Montgomerie's native surveyors, who are to push their researches beyond Urumtsi and connect the trigonometrical survey of British India with the results of the astronomical observations made by Mr. Ney Elias on his remarkable journey of 2,000 miles across Mongolia. No doubt, this geographical information will be most valuable; but the English nation lives by trade and arms, not by geography, and what we want to learn from Mr. Forsyth is whether the alliance of Yakoob Beg is worth having, and if so, how it can be most effectually secured.

A grand effort is to be made to overawe and fascinate the Shah of Persia next month. The Queen has assigned Buckingham Palace for his residence, and will hold a review in Windsor Park in his honour. A review of choice English regiments in Windsor Park "in the leafy month of June" is as pretty a spectacle as can gladden one's eyes in this country. The Crystal Palace Company, too, is to try to make a little money out of His Majesty by exhibiting him at a firework show; and, certainly, Crystal Palace fireworks beat any fireworks that can be seen in the gorgeous East. Then there is to be a large staff of distinguished officers specially set apart for attendance on the Shah. Sir Henry Rawlinson will be the chief, assisted by Colonel Sir A. Kemball, of Bagdad and Colonel Burne and Mr. Wollaston of the India Office, and a representative of the Foreign Office, will be *attachés*. Then it is proposed to give a grand ball in His Majesty's honour, but that terrible Mr. Fawcett won't let the Government of India pay for it. You will see that the East India Finance Committee, stirred up by the member for Brighton, has actually had the hardihood to apply to Mr. Lowe to pay out of the Imperial Treasury the expenses of any natives of India (whether of Indian or European parentage) who wish for a trip home to state their opinion of the people who govern them. Could not an amicable compromise be come to on this basis—let the Imperial Government entertain the Shah, for India's as well as England's sake, with befitting splendour, and let India pay the costs of her own witnesses? I don't see why the English working man's beer and tobacco should be taxed to pay for both the hospitality and the good government of India. However—to return from this digression—I fancy there is a tendency to over-rate the effect that can be produced by the balls and suppers and fireworks we give our Oriental guests. An Oriental is generally the most impassive of creatures, and an Oriental prince exhausts all the other sensations of life at so early an age that ambition is the only passion he has left after the age of thirty. If we happened to have any great ministers, or any foreign policy, the Shah would soon recognize the advantages of being on good terms with us. But, in default of such treasures, I doubt if the fireworks and the fascinations of theatres and good society in London will counter-balance the Russian successes in Central Asia. So far as one can judge, the usual effect on Orientals of some acquaintance with English society is to make them feel about it much what the *Saturday Review* critic felt about public opinion when he said—"The more one knows of public opinion, the less one respects it." The Shah is sure to want to raise money when he comes here, and our Government might try to obtain a guarantee that this money shall not be used, with the help of Baron Reuter, to construct Persian Railways which will give Russia ready access to Teheran and advance the interests of Russian commerce in opposition to our own. But will they take this trouble? They are far more likely to resolve that all is well because the Czarewitch is coming over here and the Duke of Edinburgh is going to marry the Emperor's daughter. So the Shah will be left to make his own terms with the money market; and the rulers of that market are Jews, Greeks, and Germans, who care nothing for English interests and only regard the ordinary English capitalist as an egregious ass who can always be led by the nose by clever speculators who want him to aid the projects of the enemies of his country.

Mr. Gladstone's Government has had a run of good luck this week. Two divisions have gone in its favour, each of which at the beginning of the Session would probably have provoked a Ministerial crisis. It was supposed even in the early part of this week that the Ministry would be beaten on the Endowed School Commissioners' Scheme for the reform of Emmanuel Hospital; but Mr. Crawford brought the case forward in such a bungling manner that Mr. Gladstone was able to convert a minority into a majority by a most effective speech in which he represented the choice before the House as lying between the advancement of merit amongst poor scholars and the preservation of certain privileges of the Court of Alderman in the City of London. Last night, again, the Government won a victory over English prejudice by persuading the House to appoint a Select Committee to hear what the Board of National Education in Ireland has to say in defence of its conduct in dismissing Father O'Keeffe from the management of the Callan school at the dictation of a Roman Catholic Bishop. Mr. Bouverie, backed by the Opposition, wished the House to condemn the Board summarily; but the Parliamentary position of the Government has been so much improved by the reluctance of the Conservatives to take office this session, that, although there is strong indignation in the country at the way in which Mr. O'Keeffe has been treated, the Government had a small majority. A very large number of members, however, refused to vote at all; and it must be added that the increase of the Ministry's Parliamentary strength is not a sign of its increasing popularity in the country. On the contrary, the feeling against Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues grows stronger and stronger. Impulsive people now attribute to them all sorts of calamities—down to "filling the butchers' shops with large blue flies"—and Mr. Plimsoll gave an odd illustration of the prevailing sentiment on Wednesday when he declared the Opposition were much more anxious than the Ministry to protect the lives of our seamen from the avarice of heartless capitalists.

The Carlist cause appears to be flourishing in Spain, where the champions of divine right have gained a battle and captured a town or two; but in France the friends of the Bourbons are in hopeless plight. No one would have dreamt, two years ago, when the Monarchists were in such force at Bordeaux, that by this time their hand would be so completely played out. But it is evident that universal suffrage in France is now favourable to the establishment of a real Republic, at all hazards, and M. Thiers will never make the mistake of trying to dispute this verdict by limiting the suffrage. It was by Parliamentary strategy of that kind that the Assembly of 1849 prepared the way for an Empire founded on universal suffrage; and M. Thiers, whatever his secret predilections, would rather accept the Republic quietly than make French men enthusiasts for the Bonapartes again. The rumour that Legitimists and Orleanists are now trying to combine in order to elect the Duc d'Aumale President in M. Thiers' place only shows how hardly pressed they must be. Any combination of that kind is sure to come to naught, for the Monarchical party has no civility in it, and no hold on the affections of the nation.

Sir Bartle Frere, it seems, is not going to Zanzibar with Admiral Cumming. I am afraid he will find that he has made a serious mistake for his own reputation in not seeing the business to an end. He will get the blame of the failure of his negotiations, and the Admiral the credit of the strong-handed measures which it may be presumed will now be taken with the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I see from the Indian letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the civilians of Calcutta, not content with having induced Mr. Fitzjames Stephen to do away with trial by jury for Englishmen in up-country districts, are still bent on prosecuting the tea-planters with further vexatious and almost ruinous restrictions on the employment of labour. They will find it politic not to go too far in this direction. The British public does not know or care much about indigo, but it has begun to appreciate Indian tea, and it will not easily pardon the Government which limits the supply of that necessary of life.

J. M.

BIJAPUR.

(Continued from our Yesterday's Issue.)

Passing eastward from the Khavaskhan Roza, on the edge of and to the north west of the innermost or wet ditch, stands a temple about two hundred years old, and dedicated to the Hindu Triad, Bramha, Vishnu, and Shiva, who is represented in the form of a tree, the lower part of which is enclosed in a shrine and dedicated to Bramha, the middle representing Vishnu, and the upper part Shiva. This temple is chiefly interesting as being one in which both Hindu and Mahomedans worship. The following is its history and the circumstances under which this curious relationship was first established.

It is said by the Hindus that Ibrahim Adil Shah, the sixth Sultan, or Padshah, of Bijapur, who lies buried under the Ibrahim Roza, was a washerman in his former birth or life, and that during this period a Hindu saint, Narsivasarswati, was so pleased with his devotion, that he blessed him and gave him a kingdom in his next birth, and that in his years of decline he was afflicted with a bad ulcer which baffled the skill of all his physicians. The Sultan, therefore, hearing the fame of the Hindu saint who lived at Gungapoor on the bank of the Bhima, went to visit him. On the saint's calling out, "Well, washerman! have you not had enough of the worldly pleasures you coveted?" the Sultan recollected the incidents of his former birth and recognized the saint who had blessed him. The ulcer of course was soon healed, and the Sultan brought back in triumph the saint as his Guru or preceptor. The saint after a short stay left the city but promised to live near the Sultan in an invisible shape, and the Sultan assigned him the place where the temple stands. This saint is the incarnation of the Hindu Triad, Bramha, Vishnu, and Shiva. The Mahomedans deny the applicability of this account to this Sultan of Bijapur. From some geographical difficulties they urge that this account refers to a Sultan of the kingdom of Bedur. But there are certain facts in favour of the Hindu side of the question which the Mahomedans find it hard to answer or explain away. These are as follow:—

1st. The Mahomedans did not allow the Hindus to build any temple within the citadel or even outside it except in one lane, and this temple is the only Hindu temple within the citadel, and it is close to the palace of the Sultan.

2nd. That in many of the Sunuds of Inam lands that were issued during the reign of this Sultan, there appears at the top of each the invocation "Shree Saraswati" instead of "Bismilla," the usual Mahomedan invocation. Shree is a honoriphic affix, and Saraswati forms the last portion of the name of the Hindu saint; and this invocation is found in all the official papers of the time of this Sultan.

3. In the writings of Fereshta and other Mahomedan historians, Sultan Ibrahim is styled Ibrahim Jugut Guru—Guru being a Hindu and not a Mahomedan title.

4. All Mahomedans, high and low, whether descended from the son-in-law of the Prophet or from more recent Peers or Saints of the Bijapur kings who are alleged to have performed miracles, and at whose tombs annual fairs are now held, alike worship this Hindu god. They fall down prostrate before the divine tree, and on occasions of marriages and other similar ceremonies make presents of cocoanut and pice to the god; and this custom is upwards of 150 years old.

As the Mahomedans worship this Hindu god, so the Hindus every year on fixed days offer sweet-meats, &c., to the relic of the Prophet's beard, which is deposited in the Asa Mahal, otherwise called the Asa Shariff. Besides this the Hindus frequently make vows at the tombs of some of the other Mahomedan saints.

At a short distance from the temple the citadel is entered by the north-west gate. On the right will be seen the ruins of the China Mahal, or Palace, paved with a kind of encaustic tile said to have been brought from China, but none of which now remains; and on the left are the stately ruins of the Sejadah Mahal. This building is also called the Satkhandee or Hapt Mahal, or seven-storied palace, and it is supposed to have been a place of devotion set aside for the ladies of the harem. East of this is the Dhobee Mahal, and close by the Anunda Mahal, a building of three stories, each having a large hall communicating with smaller rooms. A little to the north stood, before it was burnt down, the Sona Mahal, or palace of gold.

Proceeding onwards towards the east some large chambers are pointed out, which have been undoubtedly used for granaries, as large quantities of grain are still found in them; and on the left will be seen what was once the magazine to the citadel. A little further, on the right, are the ruins of an ancient "Agrahar," or Brahaminical college, which the Mahomedans converted into a mosque by placing on it the "Mimbar," or "pulpit," and writing the confession of the faith over the "Mibrah," or "arch," of the altar on the west. This building has two stories, the floor of the upper one being supported by sixty columns, about ten or twelve feet high, and made from single pieces of quartz rock. One or two of the pillars are of polished black basalt, but they must have been brought from some distance, as there is no stone of this kind found in the neighbourhood. It would appear, also, that they were not a part of the original design. The roof consists of massive pieces of quartz reaching from pillar to pillar, and the walls are similarly formed, neither lime nor cement being used in either case. There is a similar though smaller "Agrahar" on the north-east of the "Adawlutkhanah," which tends to prove the existence here of a considerable Hindu town previous to its being fortified by the first King of Bijapur. The local tradition is that Bijabrai, a Hindoo Raja who lived at Mangalbira, fifteen miles south-east of Punderpore, founded these "Agrahars." A round tower is also shown, which is said to have been built by the same Raja. The Brahmins were soon after this driven out of the Agrahars by Peer Mobut Khandajat, a leader of a body of fakeers who established the faith of Islam before any regular invasion of the Deccan. The Peer's son is buried within the area of the largest "Agrahar above described, his tomb being built of lime and stone and covered with sentences from the Koran in Arabic. The Peer himself is buried in the village of Tunehalli, to the east of Bijapur, where his descendants still reside.

To the north-east of the Agrahar is the *Makkah Musjid*, a small mosque built by Alli Adil Shah I. It has twelve arches supported by stone pillars, and takes its name from a representation of Makkah on its Kabah. At first sight this has the appearance of being engraved on bronze or iron, but it is only stone polished. Behind this mosque to the north stands the Adawlutkhana, or hall of justice, built by Alli Adil Shah I. This building was taken down some years ago by order of the Raja of Sattara on account of its dangerous state, but the ruined fountains and terraces where the people assembled to present petitions to the King, are still in existence. Crossing the ditch, the visitor reaches the Asa Sharif, or "Palace of illustrious relics," so called from some hairs of Mahomed's beard said to be preserved there. It was formerly a mosque attached to a college and library built by Mahomed Adil Shah, long since decayed, and communicated with the citadel by means of a bridge of which nothing now remains but the pillars of the arches. It is a large building built of brick and lime with a magnificent verandah 33 feet broad and 120 feet long, the roof of which is supported by four lofty pillars of wood. Above this is a hall of the same dimensions with other chambers, and one side of the hall is a room in which some fine old carpets are shown. On the right are two small chambers, the colouring of the walls and ceilings of which are still good and in a wonderful state of preservation; and on the other side the relics of the Prophet are deposited in a small chamber into which strangers are not allowed to enter. In front of the building is a fine tank, twenty-three yards long, sixty yards broad, and sixty yards deep, which is supplied from the suburb of Torwa. From the verandah and overlooking the tank there is a fine view. Close by, to the south-west of the ditch, is the Chatra Ganj, one of fourteen large square towers which were built by Afzal Khan, who was assassinated by Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. They are contrivances for aiding the flow of water from the aqueducts beyond Torwa and were built by Mahomed Shah to supply the city. The following interesting inscription will be found at the base of the Chatra Ganj:—

"Be it known to the executors of the ornamental arts, the architects of important works, and to celebrated living workmen, that Afzal Khan Mahomedshah, a nobleman of good fortune, the present Commander-in-Chief, the first in rank of the Deccan lords, the religious destroyer of infidelity, on whom descends God's favour, whom heaven pronounces to be the most accomplished and excellent, whose name like God's praise is resounded from every quarter, saying it is excellence, did after much labour, and by order of Mahomed Shah Ghazi (the exalted in dignity, whose court is like that of Solomon, and whose glory is as the sun) render this aqueduct conspicuous (calling it by the name of Muhammad Nida) for the convenience of God's people, so that whosoever should have a thirsty lip might have his heart filled and satisfied at this water, whilst his tongue would be moist in praising that this sovereignty of the asylum of the Universe may abide for ever. A. M. 1063, A. D. 1652."

(To be continued.)

THE POONA RACES.

THE CLOSING AND OPENING OF THE COURSE.

As the rains have now commenced, it may be as well once more to bring to notice a subject which has so often been ventilated in our columns by our correspondent "W. A. S. P.": we allude to the closing of the course after showers of rain. There can be no question whatever that the arbitrary and injudicious closing of the course on many occasions during the present Honorary Secretary's tenure of office has given rise to great dissatisfaction amongst a large number of owners, and the subject is one to which we would wish to draw the attention of the Stewards. We have carefully looked through all the prospectuses of the different race meetings which were published in the Oriental Sporting Magazine during the year 1872, and we find that Poona occupies the distinguished position of standing by itself as the only race meeting in the three presidencies which has the following objectionable rule:—"Any owner of horses galloping his horses on the course when it has been closed by the Honorary Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the meeting, and any jockey galloping his horses on the course when closed shall not be allowed to ride during the meeting." This rule was added to the prospectus during the incumbency of the present Honorary Secretary, and the question naturally suggests itself, how is it that previous secretaries managed to carry on their work without the assistance of such an objectionable clause? We are of course open to correction; but we believe we are right in saying that it was never considered necessary in the case of the many gentlemen who have officiated as secretary prior to the appointment of the present incumbent. It was introduced in consequence of an owner insisting on galloping his horses after the course had been closed. True! but why did that owner insist on galloping his horses? Simply because he was driven to despair by the way in which all his calculations for his sweats and his gallops kept on being thrown out by the injudicious closing of the course, and he like many others was quite tired of the lamentable want of judgment displayed by the Honorary Secretary in the exercise of his arbitrary power: the fact is, as has often been pointed out, it is a great mistake to give the Honorary Secretary absolute control over the *whole* of the course. Owners are taxed for exercising their horses on it, and it is their undoubted right to get the worth of their money. If it is thought advisable to take excessive care of a portion of the course, things can easily be arranged by giving the secretary power over the inner half, or two thirds even for the matter of that, if he thinks it adds to his dignity; but the outer portion should always remain open, and owners should be allowed to use their own discretion as to whether it is fit to gallop on or not. The rule about the closing of the course was, we are informed, relaxed last year at Nuggur, and a similar course may be adopted, at all events so far as the outside is concerned, with infinite advantage at Poona. We repeat, the present rule relative to the closing of the whole of the course is highly objectionable; and ill-natured people might say, that the only use of it is to enable any honorary secretary who might be inclined to turn it to his own account, either for the benefit of himself and his friends, or to the disadvantage of those with whom he might have quarrelled. We commend the subject to the notice of the Stewards, *if there are any!* At present we are in the dark on the point.

AN INDIGNANT READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I might have been enraged when on Wednesday last, I had presented to me one of those bestial descriptions connected with Hindoo worship which sicken the soul and offend the moral sensibilities of *man*, but that I remembered I was reading the *Times of India*. I cannot so much as allude to the obscenity except to say that the reader's special attention was directed to the filthy story by being assured that it is "an interesting narrative." According to my English idea the paper should have been burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

I LOVE DECENCY.

THE CORRECT LENGTH OF A "FIRST" TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to "Spherical's" letter this morning anent the Mahableshwur tiger, I beg to inform him that eleven feet is a very moderate length for a *first* tiger. It was only in April last I shot a bear with the identical "Hollis" that was used in the slaughter of the tiger abovementioned, and I assure you I thought that bear was eleven hands high, and I am by no means sure I did not say so. At any rate all I know is that it was the most powerful and the largest bear that any one had ever seen. *It was my first bear.* I did not pitch my bullet, I lobbed it.

Bombay, 5th June. CONICAL.

THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have not the least idea who your correspondent "Spherical" is, neither am I acquainted with the gentleman who shot the Mahableshwur tiger on Saturday last; but all I can inform "Spherical" is that if he means to say a tiger eleven feet in length is an impossible animal, he knows nothing at all of the subject he writes about, and won't get old sportsmen to recognize him as an authority in the matter. I have myself shot three tigers (two in one season) both over eleven feet in length, measured fairly on the ground immediately after they were shot, and I also saw one shot by the late Colonel Nightingale that measured over twelve feet. This is the largest tiger I ever saw. Why, then, should not the Mahableshwur tiger have been eleven feet in length, and what right I should like to know has "Spherical" in his arrogance to call you to account, Sir, for inserting in your far-famed journal what is quite a probability, accusing you also thereby of misleading the public? "Faire sans dire" is my motto. What I have above written are facts, and there are several old sportsmen in the Bombay Presidency who I am sure will corroborate them, and I know that one other lamented friend, had he not recently been gathered to his fathers, would have confirmed my statement. I enclose my card.

A. C. G.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues immediately on application lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, and give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in the place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, much assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicaments act like a charm. Travellers embarking for unwholesome climates, where pestilential airs are constantly producing fever, should provide themselves with these remedies, which will assuredly save them nights of watching and days of pain.

BOMBAY.

Last week a meteor was seen twice at Broach.

Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B., returned from Mahableshwur, and returned to Poona, where he relieved Col. W. Ashburner.

Criminal Cases.—Up till yesterday twelve cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Gilchrist Scholarship.—The Latin subject for the Gilchrist Scholarship examination of 1875 is to be Cicero's De Senectute and Third Catilinarian Oration.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 31st May, was 40 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 36 feet 4 tenths.

Stripes.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Furreed Shaik Cadur to receive ten stripes, on a charge of stealing six table cloths, belonging to No. 3 Battery 6th Brigade R. A.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas sat in the First Division Court in the Appellate Side of the High Court with the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice.

Postal Department.—Mr. George, Acting Post Master of Bombay, who has been appointed Post Master of Calcutta, left Bombay for that place yesterday. Mr. Stuart, the Post Master of Bombay, arrived by yesterday's mail steamer.

Assistant Judge of Khandeish.—Mr. W. H. Crowe, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Khandeish, and Mr. G. Ayerst has been appointed Judge and Assistant Judge at Tanna.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company will take place to-day, at 2-30 P.M., at the Mill in Girgaum. The important question of life agency will be discussed. Shareholders should endeavour to be present.

Senior Assistant Judge of Belgaum.—Mr. S. N. Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee.

Accident—While a Hindoo woman named Annundee was picking up wool, cotton, &c., at the Carnac Bunder on Wednesday, a bag containing cowries or shells, weighing about seven maunds, suddenly fell upon her from a stack and broke her right leg. She was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Suspicious Character.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Ismael Cadur, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with being found between sunset and sunrise lying hidden in a dwelling house and failing to give a satisfactory account of his presence therein. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Goomastah.—On Wednesday evening a goomastah in the employ of a respectable Marwaree firm at the Marwaree Bazaar absconded from Bombay. It seems that on the receipt of certain information, the principal member of the firm lately came from Oomrawuttee to look into the accounts of the firm, and it is expected that a large sum of money will be found missing.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 3rd June, was 340, being 42 more than in the preceding week, 20 less than the total of the week ending 4th June 1872, and 18 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 240 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th May 1873, Rs. 47,37,520; add silver received during the week, Rs. 31,298; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,00,406; total balance, Rs. 43,68,412. There are in addition 6,16,598 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Heavy Fine.—A Mussulman named Ismael Abdoola, a noted thief, was yesterday charged before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, with having in his possession or conveying a small silver chain with two ornaments attached, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Murderer's Death.—Some two and a half years ago, a man named Anundio Coombbar was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad for the murder of a native. Before the execution of the sentence the murderer escaped from the custody of the police. A short time ago he was arrested by some coolies near Bhownuggur. An encounter took place between the parties, the result of which was that the murderer was seriously wounded and died in a few hours afterwards.

The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday—Mr. G. A. Summers in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appears that the accumulated capital of the fund, which stood at Rs. 1,93,799 on the 1st April 1872, had increased to Rs. 2,22,546 at the close of the last year. The number of subscribers has increased from 178 to 197. The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund has now been in existence for 24 years.

Entertainment at Morley Hall, Colaba.—The entertainment which was given in the above hall on Wednesday evening last by the Coloured Opera Troupe of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery was not, we were sorry to see, so well attended by the outside public as on previous occasions, whilst the efforts of the Troupe were quite as successful. Part I. was made up alternately of sentimental and comic songs, to each of which there was a good chorus, which was sung with excellent harmony and precision. Though as a natural consequence the comic gentlemen came in for a greater share of applause than the sentimental gentlemen, still the performances of the latter were much appreciated, especially, as we have just noticed, in the several harmonies, which were the subject of much satisfactory remark. Part II. was to have been opened with a breakdown, but the leader of the band announced that "Mr. Lord had refused to dance." This announcement was rather a relief than otherwise, as it not only curtailed the performance but gave C. Randall an opportunity of exhibiting a little clog dancing on his own account, which he did very satisfactorily; whilst it also gave the audience the pleasure of hearing R. Johnstone, in addition to his celebrated song "Chin Chin," accompany himself capitally on the banjo in an equally capital comic negro melody. Next followed the piece of the evening, the "Gendarmes' Duet," in which R. Johnstone and F. Williams kept the company in roars of laughter in the song of "We'll run them in." The entertainment concluded with a humorous Recruiting Sketch entitled "16,000 years ago," the pleasure of which, however, was slightly marred by the unseemly antics of an elderly lady whose husband had enlisted, who in her somewhat too energetic endeavours to induce him to return to his fireside exhibited more agility than was either decent or necessary. We should certainly recommend the omission of this strong-minded female in future programmes.

The Weather at Khandalla.—By a letter received last night (Tuesday) from Khandalla we learn that that pretty little station has not enjoyed much fine weather after the storms cleared the air. The monsoon came up there on Monday afternoon and the hill had been enveloped in mist for twenty-eight hours when our correspondent closed his letter. There was no getting out of doors on account of the wet roads, mist and rain, so our correspondent had wisely determined to leave at once for Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

Mr. Cordeaux has been appointed Assistant Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. Mr. Cordeaux arrived here from Sholapore and assumed charge of the office on Tuesday last from Mr. Ayerst who proceeded to Tanna.—*Poona Observer.*

The Weather at Poona.—Those who intend to spend the monsoon in Poona may come in here at any time. We have had sufficient rain here thoroughly to cool the air. Yesterday (Tuesday) some of the compounds were in many places under water, and a steady monsoon rain fell all morning and forenoon. The grass is springing up very rapidly, and the gardens show every where the good effects which the rain has produced. The river is rising steadily. The Kirkulla river is highly swollen and turbid, which shows how much rain has fallen in that direction. All over the districts last week and this week there is evidence of much rain having fallen.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Good 51 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Surat in ballast.

The ship Twilight, 630 tons, Captain W. Garner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (February 28th) with a cargo of 804 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

The ship Ashgrove, 1,348 tons, Captain James Fullerton, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,971 bales cotton, 2,773 cwts. linseed, 497 cwts. galls, 340 cwts. horns, and 95 cwts. coir yarn.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—2,177 packages merchandise, 5 boxes specie, 1 box pearl and specie, 1 box pearls, 4 packages ivory, 1 case seeds, 1 case billiards, 2 packages books, 2 cases tobacco, 1 box bonnet, 1 box rupees and notes, 458 casks ale, 201 casks brandy, 3 packages wine, 4 cases woolens, 7 barrels beads, 11 packages unknown, 1 case cottons, and some packages for transhipment.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
8 21 m	2 8		1 54 m	3 9
8 55 a	3 3	Friday 6	2 10 a	1 11
9 11 m	3 10		2 37 m	4 9
9 46 a	3 5	Saturday 7	3 3 a	2 3
9 56 m	4 11		3 14 m	5 9
10 27 a	3 8	Sunday 8	3 49 a	2 5
10 36 m	5 9		3 52 m	6 8
1 3 a	3 10	Monday..... 9	4 30 a	2 8
11 17 m	6 5		4 29 m	7 6
10 45 a	4 1	Tuesday..... 10	5 13 a	2 9
11 57 m	6 11		5 9 m	8 2
11 25 a	4 3	Wednesday ... 11	5 53 m	8 11
.....	.....		5 48 m	8 5
0 37 a	7 2	Thursday 12	6 35 a	3 0

Moon—Full, 11th, 2h. 51m. A.M.

THE INJUNCTION IN THE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Anstey, who appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit (Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others v. Coorjee Pragjee and others), and in support of the rule which was obtained just after the vacation began, said that he believed the Advocate-General who appeared on the other side intended applying for an adjournment on the ground that his clients had not been supplied with copies of all the plans of their property. He was instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen to say that copies had been supplied to the defendants.

The Advocate General said the rule was made returnable that day, and called on the defendants to show cause, if any, why they should not be restrained from dealing with the property in dispute. He appeared for the defendants Coorjee Pragjee and others, and asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule. He moved on an affidavit of the managing clerk of Messrs. Hearn Cleveland, and Peile, who wrote twice asking for a copy of the proceedings and plan annexed to the plaint.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked what time the defendants required.

The Advocate General said they wished the case to be adjourned till the 3rd of July, because certain documents of title on which they relied and which went back as far as 1766 had to be translated. One Portuguese document had been translated, but there were four others in the Translator's office still. The documents were short but Mr. Flynn said he could not have them ready before next week. The affidavits would be long, and the plaintiffs would probably wish to reply. It was obvious that they could not proceed without the documents. The other side had an interim injunction and their case could not be damaged by the delay. They proposed to supply the other side with copies of their affidavits by the 21st June, and so give them twelve days to reply.

Mr. Anstey said that he had a strong personal objection to the 3rd July.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Perhaps you contemplate a visit to England, Mr. Anstey?

Mr. Anstey—No my Lord, but I contemplate with terror a case which will come on in the Criminal Court about that time, and which will last for three or four days.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Perhaps it had better come on after the Sessions.

Mr. Anstey said he would prefer its coming on before.

It was eventually arranged that the rule should come on for hearing on the first motion day after the Criminal Sessions.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, was, in accordance with a notice from Messrs James Dickson and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, the liquidators of the company, held yesterday at the company's office, 23 Shamjee Hassajee Street, Mandvee Bunder, to receive the final accounts of the liquidators, to confirm their acts, and to dissolve the company. Mr. Ramjee Madhojee was called to the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the proceedings of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. It appeared that the liquidators were to get Rs. 1,000 each for their trouble. The printed accounts of the liquidators were taken as read.

It was proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, seconded by Mr. Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy, and carried unanimously,—"That the final accounts of the liquidators having been laid before and explained to this meeting, the same be accepted and the liquidation closed."

THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders of this company, an off-shoot of the above, was also held yesterday at the same place for the purpose of passing the final accounts of the liquidator, Mr. Munchersha Bejonjee, to confirm his acts, and to dissolve the company. Mr. Ramjee Madhojee acted as chairman of this meeting also.

The liquidator read the notice convening the meeting and the proceedings of the last general meeting, which were confirmed. The liquidator's accounts, which had been printed and circulated, were taken as read.

It was proposed by Mr. Momun Gangjee, seconded by Mr. Ramjee Purshotum, and carried unanimously,—"That the final accounts of the liquidator having been laid before and explained to this meeting, the same be accepted and the liquidation closed."

The proceedings terminated with a double vote of thanks to the chairman.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL,

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, another performance took place at the Town Hall, and the large European audience (we are sorry we cannot add "Native" as well) which attended, afforded ample testimony to the manner in which these concerts are appreciated, and those gentlemen who have taken so much trouble in getting them up must have been highly gratified at seeing their efforts meeting with such success. The programme, as will be seen, was just long enough, and comprised a most careful selection of standard music:—

Organ.....	Overture "La Gazza ladra" ....Rossini.
Tenor Solo	"In native worth".....Haydn.
Soprano Solo	"Bliss for ever past" .....Balfe.
Organ.....	"With verdure clad" .....Haydn.
Tenor Solo	"Sound an alarm .....Handel.
Organ.....	Andante, Sonata I .....Beethoven.
Soprano Solo	"Looking back" .....Sullivan.
Piano Quartette...	March "Tannhauser" .....Wagner.

The magnificent organ improves upon acquaintance, and the gentlemen who played seem now so thoroughly "at home" upon the instrument that we look for many more such pleasant evenings. It afforded great pleasure to the audience to see an old familiar friend and favourite at the organ, to play "With Verdure Clad." This musical veteran was most heartily welcome, for every one knows that though he seldom comes to the front, it is to his exertions behind the scenes we owe nearly all our concerts. The songs "In Native Worth" and "Sound an Alarm" were sung by two well-known amateurs, and the genuine applause they met with showed how deservedly they were appreciated. The lady who so kindly came forward last concert, and set an example which we should be glad to see many others follow, also sang "Bliss for ever Past" and "Looking Back" in a most charming style, and her clear notes were distinctly heard in every part of the hall. The concert closed with the novelty of a "piano quartette, Wagner's Tannhauser." This was most brilliantly executed by Signor Inzoli and three amateurs upon two pianofortes. The players threw their whole energy into this brilliant march, and the effect produced was very grand. The concert lasted not quite an hour, and every one present thoroughly enjoyed it. We trust we may soon have the pleasure of announcing another.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with English Mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. J. Sinclair	Miss K. P. Collis
Mr. Braddock	Mr. John Hewitt.
Mr. A. E. Annan	

For Brindisi.

The Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley	Mr. H. T. Orinsep
	Mr. Robert Smeaton
Mr. Comber	The Rev. W. D. Cowley.

For Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth	Mr. J. Slight
Mr. S. L. Macnaghten	Capt. D. W. Laughton
Mr. W. Henderson	Mr. Don
Mr. H. Williams	Mr. H. A. Higgins
Mr. W. J. Best	Mr. Thompson.

For Suez.

Mr. R. L. Key	Mr. Kenneth Mathieson.

HIGH COURT.—6TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr Dallas—Cassiram Urjan and another v Khoda Dewat and others.
Dr Dallas—Bomanjee Cawasjee Mistry v Hurry Sewmoorty
Dr Dallas—Balcrustna Wittoba v Shunker Wittoba and others.

LONG CAUSES.

475-72—P Cawasjee—Horjeevun Natha v Purshotum Meghjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
477-72—Hope—Jeeva Essuf Ganche v Custoorbai alias Navibai—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
479-72—Tyabjee—Hassumbhoy Daya and others v Luchmandas Gokulchundjee—Chalk and Turner.
489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr C Peile.
490-72—Khunderao—Tooka

THE STATUS OF THE KHEDIVE.

The important questions of international law raised in the case of the Charkieh have now received the decision of the Court of Admiralty. The case, it may be remembered, arose out of the recent collision in the Thames between the steamship the Charkieh, belonging to the Khedive of Egypt, and the steamship Batavier, belonging to the Netherlands Steamship Company. The cause was instituted on behalf of the owners of the Batavier on the 21st of October last, to obtain damages for the loss of their ship; and on the same day the Charkieh was arrested, and still remains under arrest. The Khedive appeared to the suit under protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, it being contended on his behalf that he held the status of a foreign sovereign, and that no suit or action *in rem* or *in personam* could be maintained in any court in this kingdom against a foreign sovereign for any tort committed by himself or his servants. The case was argued at considerable length in March last, and Sir Robert Phillimore, now delivering judgment, said that the following questions arose in the case:—1, Is the international status of the Khedive that of a sovereign Prince of Egypt? 2, Is he entitled by virtue of that status to claim the exemption of this ship from the jurisdiction of the court? and 3, If the Khedive be entitled to the privilege, has he waived or forfeited it? With a view to the decision of the first question, the judgment enters with great minuteness into the past and present political history of Egypt, and the following conclusions are arrived at:—1. That in the firmans, whose authority is permanent, Egypt is always spoken of as one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire; 2, that the Egyptian army is regulated as part of the military forces of the Ottoman Empire; 3, that the taxes are imposed and levied in the name of the Porte; 4, that the treaties of the Porte are binding upon Egypt, and that she has no separate *jus legationis*; and 5, that the flag for both the army and navy is the flag of the Porte. On all these grounds the court was of opinion that the Khedive was not a Sovereign Prince. Nor, as regards the second question, assuming him to be so, would he be exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, there having been no *de jure* or *de facto* recognition of his sovereignty by the Government of this country. Thirdly, assuming him to have this privilege of exemption, he had waived it with reference to the particular ship in question. The ship was employed for the ordinary purposes of trading, and no Sovereign Prince would be justified, according to international law, in assuming the character of a trader so long as it was his interest to do so, and falling back on the privileges of a sovereign to escape his legal obligations. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EMIGRATION.

It is extraordinary that the working classes do not seem more inclined to stay at home and enjoy the political privileges which they have of late gained, and which they were supposed to prize so highly. They appear to be leaving us in swarms. The exodus from Liverpool to the United States and Canada this spring promises to be the largest on record. The number of intending emigrants which daily reach Liverpool is so great that the lodging-house keepers find it difficult to accommodate them, and the consequence is that large numbers of the emigrants have to be temporarily lodged until such times as vacancies occur in the customary lodging-houses. As showing the extent of the exodus, it is generally believed, says the *Manchester Examiner*, that upwards of 10,000 emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States and Canada. This number, of course, does not include those who would embark on board the steamers calling at Londonderry and Queenstown. From the number of emigrants at present in Liverpool and that are expected during the next few days, it is computed that by Saturday from 14,000 to 16,000 people will have sailed from the Mersey in thirteen steamers for the United States and the Canadian ports. Many of them no doubt are Germans, and some are from the Baltic ports, but vast numbers are English and Irish, and why they should leave us at this rate when we have so large a surplus in the Exchequer that we hardly know what to do with it—when we are almost alarmed at our own prosperity—when we have a more than paternal Government, ever anxious to perform great achievements and to give offence to nobody—is a question which only political economists can answer. The tide of emigration from Germany is almost equally marvellous, for if there is a prosperous country in Europe it is Germany beyond a doubt. It may be said that the emigrants dislike the idea of military service, but this would show a lamentable and indeed incredible blindness to the glorious prospects opened by arbitration. Altogether this mania for fleeing from peace and prosperity is very similar. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(Times.)

The Select Committee appointed to report upon the measure now before Parliament for the Prevention of Accidents on Railways has recommended that the Bill "should not be proceeded with during the present Session." As this conclusion may, perhaps, take the public disagreeably by surprise, we had better describe the considerations on which it is based, and which are detailed in a Report of 45 clauses. By the Bill in question it would have been enacted that two systems, known as the Block and interlocking systems respectively, should, within five years from the present time, be universally adopted on all the Railways of the kingdom. The Block system consists in certain arrangements by which a particular section of a line is "blocked," or closed, against all succeeding trains until a preceding train has passed over it and so left the line clear. When the system, therefore, is in effectual operation, it is all but impossible that a collision between two trains should occur, and one of the commonest causes of railway accidents is removed. It might, indeed, happen that a down train running off the line might be thrown upon the up line, and so expose an up train to danger after the safety signal had been received, and it did once happen that the hindmost carriage of a train became detached and was left standing on the line after signal was made that the whole train had passed over, and that the block was removed. Practically speaking, however, the adoption of the Block system does secure an interval of space between trains following each other on the same line, and thus tends in a most important degree to the prevention of accidents. The Interlocking system consists in such a combination of the machinery by which points and signals are worked as precludes any divergence between them, and guarantees the correspondence of the intelligence conveyed by the signal with the disposition of the points. This tends to render another class of accidents impossible, and the two systems together would, as the Committee acknowledge, increase the safety of railway travelling. Nevertheless, the Report, as we have said, advises the postponement of the measure for assuring these advantages to the public within a reasonable time. The grounds alleged for this conclusion we shall now state.

Against the Block system one or two objections have been frequently urged, but these are rejected by the Committee as insufficient or unfounded. It was said, for instance, that if so many signals were required before a train could pass the successive stations on its line, the present rate of speed could not be maintained, and that express trains must be given up. This argument is plausible enough, but experience, as the Report affirms, has conclusively disproved it. The Block system is found to be compatible with the highest rates of speed, and need offer no impediment to fast trains. It was again urged, with respect to both the Block and Interlocking systems, that such "mechanical arrangements and precautionary appliances" had the injurious effect of diminishing "the sense of responsibility in the engine-drivers;" but that consideration also the Report dismisses as comparatively immaterial, and seems that the advantages "decidedly preponderate." It further recorded in the document before us that on the single lines the Block system "has been found indispensable for the safety of the traffic," and that other lines could not be efficiently and safely worked "without a combination of the two systems." Still, though all these ordinary arguments against the system are thus overruled, the Committee is not in favour of the proposed legislation.

KAISER WILLIAM AT St. PETERSBURG.

(*Spectator*, May 3.)

Kaiser William arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday afternoon, on the long-promised visit to his faithful ally and devoted nephew, Czar Alexander. It is an occasion which gives room for a good deal of thinking. The ceremonial itself, indeed, is a study. At the frontier, Governors, Field-Marshals, and Princes welcome his Majesty; but before he reaches the capital the Autocrat himself comes forth and accompanies his entry. Then the German Emperor is at once reminded that he is a Russian Colonel, and before he enters the Palace receives the reports for the day of all the regiments of which he is commander. The Czar confers upon him the great military Order of St. George, and also the Iron Cross of Merit, with the inscription "For Valour," and makes him besides a present of a portrait of himself, a sword, and an inkstand of lapis lazuli—at which point of the proceedings it is stated that the Emperor was "moved and overwhelmed,"—probably reflecting that one empire remained in Europe, the wings of whose eagle needed clipping with the sword, and whose disasters might yet be chronicled in epistles to Empress Augusta, indited with the aid of that very inkstand. Grand Duke Nicholas immediately presented him with the flag of the Kaluga Regiment, with which it would have been characteristic had he removed the traces of his emotion. Next day, Emperor Alexander took his august guest to visit the mausoleum where the dead Czars repose,—a suggestive attention on the part of the head of a monarchy which is said to be only "limited by assassination;" and after dinner, a tremendous tatoo was beaten by 2,000 drummers;—whereupon Kaiser William went to bed to dream of Sadowa, Sedan, and, perhaps, of the still bloodier battle that may some day be fought out on the road from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

Prince Bismarck, of course, accompanied his sovereign lord, inseparable as Mephistopheles from Faust. He, too, for the occasion, assumed the Cossack. When Prince Gortschakoff visited him in state, the Chancellor wore all his Russian orders. Prussia, once said Mr. Urquhart wittily and at that time wisely (or it was the time of the Crimean war), is only Russia plus a capital P. But Prince Bismarck may have reflected that this was the first visit paid by a Prussian sovereign to a Czar, in which they met on conditions of absolute equality, and that this had all come to pass since the days when he himself, as Ambassador to the Czar (1859-62), began to feel the full sense of his power, and meditated on his future by the banks of the Neva. The great rising diplomatic genius of Russia, Ignatieff, has been summoned from Constantinople to confer with the two Chancellors,—a significant circumstance, especially as the official organs, both Russian and Prussian, declare that the two sovereigns think and talk of nothing but peace, for all their parading and drumming. If the temptation should only come upon them to combine their forces, and overrun Europe, what is there, in the present state of southern Europe, to prevent their repeating the role of Attila, who after all had not two millions of men armed with breech-loaders with which to attack the Roman Empire? In Peter the Great's will such a proposal is laid down,—but is the time ripe? Hardly. Meantime the Foreign Ministers of England, Austria, and Turkey would very much like to be in General Ignatieff's confidence.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

There is a crisis in the Italian Cabinet. It seems that for some time Signor Sella, not the nominal, but the virtual, Prime Minister, has been discontented with the cool assumption of the Deputies that budgets may be unsettled at pleasure, by a mere vote of the Chamber that more shall be spent on a particular work than the Estimates had assigned to it. When, therefore, in what seems to have been a very thin House, the Chamber decided to spend 23,000,000 lire (not far short of a million sterling) on an arsenal at Tarentum, instead of 6,000,000 lire, which the Minister of Marine had asked for it, Sella forced the resignation of the Cabinet, and Signor Lanza, the President of the Ministry, announced on Thursday that the Government had resigned. It is said that Signor Pisanelli has been called upon to form a new Cabinet, and that he and others have informed the King that the vote on which the Ministry resigned had "no political significance." Very likely not; but it had a very important economical significance, and the sooner the Chamber is taught the lesson that Ministers are responsible for expenditure, and cannot have expenditure forced upon them which they do not approve, especially during a time of great deficits, the sooner the Parliamentary system in Italy will become efficient. Signor Sella is a good tutor for an inexperienced Parliament.—*Spectator.*

GILBERT'S SYSTEM OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION FOR RAILWAY TRAINS.

This mode of inter-communication in railway trains has already been described in these columns, but since it has come into practical use we may indicate its general features. The audible and visible signals between guard and driver, and guard and guard, are remarkably simple. The battery is fitted up in the guards' van, and an electric wire runs along the line of carriages from the van to the engine; and at each end there is an electric bell. A slight touch sets the bells a-ringing and communication is obtained at once. For the guard and engine-driver a code of signals has been drawn up by the directors of the North British Railway, on the electrical system, as follows:—Stop instantly—one continuous ring for six seconds, and to be repeated till acknowledged or complied with; all right, start for train—two short but firm rings; caution, look-out—three do.; testing—four do. The directors add in their instructions that "all bell signals must be instantly repeated back by way of acknowledgment, and to signify that they are understood. As to communication between passengers and guard, a communicator of a circular shape is placed in each carriage. The communicator, while in its normal condition, has a small tap in its centre, which on being pressed, causes alarm by the electric bells both on the engine and guards van, and the one-half of the disc becomes red. These bells don't stop ringing, and the red part of the circular communicator will not disappear until the guard has turned off the pressure with a small key designed for that purpose. In this way no passenger can set the electric bells a-going, and so stop the train without detection, as the disc of the communicator appearing half red will at once convict him. Another advantage the Gilbert system has over the mode of communicating with the rope is, that it is inside of the carriage, and can be easily reached, supposing a struggle should be in process. When the pressure has taken effect, a thing has been done which cannot be undone without the aid of the secret key of the guard. In this system there are also electrical couplings between each of the carriages, so that in the event of any of the ordinary couplings breaking, the detachment thus caused will be signalled by the electric bells beginning to ring almost instantaneously with the break off. These electrical couplings can also be used, though carriages are to be slipped off without stoppages—a small brass pin being used to dislocate the electrical coupling without causing the electricity to take effect on the bells. The system seems to have reached an advanced stage of perfection, and the sooner it is brought into practical use the sooner will the public acquire a safer means of travelling. Mr Gilbert, who is telegraph engineer and superintendent on the North British Railway, has also invented an electrical medical tablet by means of which currents of various strength may be introduced to the system, even of a weakly person, without any unpleasant effects.—*Scotsman*

GRAMME'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

An important and substantial step in advance has been made in practical electricity by M. Gramme, of Paris, who substitutes a rotary for a reciprocating motion in the mechanical arrangement employed in the production of an electrical current. Hitherto magneto-electric machines have acted upon a principle analogous to that of the ordinary pump, and the current produced has consequently been intermittent in its character. The new machine acts in a similar manner to the rotary pump, and, like that apparatus, gives a continuous stream, and with a very small expenditure of power, while the great drawback to other systems, self-heating is in it scarcely appreciable. It is, moreover, the first recorded instance of a perfectly continuous magneto electric current having been obtained on a practical scale, and the circumstance derives additional interest from the fact, that the inventor is from the ranks of mechanical workers in electrical science, and not a highly educated electrician. Had he been one, the probability is that the present apparatus would never have been invented by him; for to obtain a continuous stream an electrician would have followed a course of experiment and inductive reasoning which would have landed him in an entirely opposite direction. Even M. Gramme's explanation of the reasons operating to produce the results he has achieved are at variance with several known facts in electrical science, and with the views entertained by electricians upon the subject. The production of the apparatus is therefore to be attributed more to intuition on the part of its inventor than to the study and practical application of the laws which govern the artificial production of electrical currents. The machine by means of which this important improvement is effected is composed of three rings of soft iron encircled with an endless coil of copper wire. Each of these rings is made to rotate between the two poles of a strong electro-magnet. The magnets are vertical cylinders of soft iron 3ft. 6in. high by 3½in. in diameter, and are coiled round with insulated copper wire. They are connected at the top by a square, cast-iron plate, and at the bottom are let into a base plate 2ft. 8in. square. In operation the half of each ring which is in proximity with the north end of the magnet, takes south polarity; while the opposite half near to the south end takes north polarity. The two neutral points of the system are equi-distant on each side. The rings or bobbins are rotated on a horizontal axis, and when they are set in motion their polarity remains unchanged in position with regard to the operator. The action is therefore equivalent to the coils alone, being rotated over a stationary ring-shaped magnet. The effect of this is to produce currents in the two halves of each ring in opposite directions between its two neutral points. At these points, however, contacts are placed which touch in succession a series of studs connected, at regular intervals, with the wire coil. Thus the opposite currents in the two halves of each ring instead of neutralizing each other, unite and form a single current. The machine requires a very small amount of force to drive it—much less than one horse power being ample—and it produces a very intense and steady flow of light. With this apparatus some interesting experiments have lately been made by Mr. Robert Sabine at the works of Messrs. Whieldon and Cooke, in the Westminster-bridge-road, where the machines are being manufactured. It was shown that the currents is producible in large quantities, at a much cheaper rate, and of greater constancy than by galvanic batteries. A further superiority over the batteries was also demonstrated in the fact, that the resistance remains the same no matter at what speed the machine is driven within reasonable limits. Therefore, by driving it at double speed twice as much electro-motive force is obtained, which represents, therefore, more than twice as much current. In the experiments the machine was driven at a speed of about 320 revolutions per minute, and the first object of the exhibitors was to show the power developed by the system. In the next place a length of 10ft. of platinum wire was made red-hot in a few seconds. This experiment was afterwards repeated with a chain of about the same length and composed of alternate links, six inches long, of silver and platinum. While the platinum rapidly became red-hot, and remained so, the silver never became more than inconveniently heated. The light-producing power of the apparatus was then exhibited from the rear portion of Messrs. Whieldon's works. The light was produced in the usual way from carbon points and condensed in a concave reflector, which threw the rays down a by-street on to premises in the York-road, a long distance off, and which were brilliantly lighted up. The light was very intense and remarkably steady, and would doubtless have fallen brightly on the Thames Embankment, had not the rays been intercepted by the York-road premises After the light had been exhibited for some time the experimenters illustrated the power of the current to fuse metals. This was done in the interior of the building, and platinum, aluminium, silver, magnesium, strontium, metallic sodium, and steel were successively and successfully burnt, the spectrum of each being thrown on a screen. The invention will undoubtedly prove of great importance for use in lighthouses and for metallurgical purposes, as well as on shipboard, owing to the portability of the apparatus, the small space it occupies, and the slight power required to drive it. It has already been in use for some time past with the best results at the electro-plating works of Messrs. Christofle and Co., of Paris, and is at present under trial by the Postal Telegraph Department. Messrs Whieldon and Cooke are now constructing a machine which is to be employed for exhibiting a light in the clock-tower of the houses of Parliament during the sitting of the House, so that the public will soon have an opportunity of juding of its merits. M. Gramme certainly deserves credit for this most important contribution to applied science, by means of which he has practically solved the problem of the production of cheap dynamic electricity.—*Times.*

A NEW STUDY BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.*

(*Spectator.*)

The amous French *collaborateurs* have an exceedingly skilful way of intensifying the effect of their studies in human nature by simple beautiful natural pictures, consisting of a few lines of description of photographic accuracy, and easily suggestive of the keenest contrast. They endow their narrators with one common characteristic however widely their natures may differ—from the romantic artist who tells the story of the *Maison Forestière*, to the shrewd, interested, honest, and politic *Paysan*; and from Michel to the schoolmaster of the little village Des Chaumes, in a peaceful gorge of the Vosges, who tells the story of *Les Deux Freres*—it is the comprehension of the beauty and beneficence of the earth. Each gives expression to it more or less articulately, in consistency with his character; one sees it from the farmer's, another from the wine-grower's, a third from the timber-dealer's point of view, and so on; but they all see it, and they all use it, as imagery, or as illustration, as incidental, as marking epochs, as simple matter of fact; and each one employs it with a rustic thoroughness and practicalness perfectly skilful and effective. What a part the weather plays in the *Romans Nationaux*; how the snow tells, on the long line of march, in the dreary *baroque*, and at Phalsbourg! And how the prosperous, joyous summer shines and sings, when its turn comes! *Bien-etre* is the great aim of all the people whom the *collaborateurs* commend, but they do not deny to any, even the most material of them, the one sense which makes all their narratives, however diverse, to some degree poetical. Each sees the points in the landscape which are most to his taste, most clearly; one the vegetables and the pigs, another the trees and the roads, and the "roulage;" a third the homesteads, with their poultry-yards and pigeon-cots; but each supplies a perfect frame for the group of portraits of himself and his neighbours which is to fill it.

This method is carried out with very great skill and effect in *Les Deux Freres*, a work in which most of the Erckmann-Chatrian characteristics are displayed on a field much narrower than any which the twin writers have chosen of late, in a study which belongs to the morbid-anatomy school of literature. The story is told by Florence, a village schoolmaster, one of the most subtly conceived and cleverly conveyed of their creations. He is submissive, but not servile; above his neighbours, yet thoroughly of them; a musing companionless man, yet cheerful and kindly, and unconscious of the gap between his own and the surrounding intelligences; full of a quaint, keen, dry humour, without the smallest touch of glee in it; timid and interested, but courageous and capable of discarding his interests where his feelings are roused; an observer more than a reasoner, neither quick to foresee, nor prompt to act, but of clear judgment when he judges at all, and lofty action when he acts at all; one of the most complex and finished portraits the writers have drawn, and yet displayed with an exquisite simplicity in which they are, in our opinion, unequalled. How tranquilly, almost meditatively, the story opens, with the village by the side of the river, "crossed at distant intervals by a little bridge with its two planks, over which the children hang, gazing at the swarming of the midges in the sun, the swaying of the great grasses which they call cats' tails, and the passage of the ducks up stream striking out their wide yellow webbed feet behind them! There they stay for hours, with rumpled hair and torn trowsers, their little schoolbags slung round them, for the village has a school, but they are never in a hurry to go in." Then follows a description of the daily life of the place, in which Florence has lived for fifty years without having succeeded in persuading the proprietors to trim or thin their fruit trees. "Three-fourths of them will not listen to either pruning or grafting,—they let everything grow as it pleases. Their fruit is very sour, but they are quite satisfied." The beauty of hill and plain and of all the hours of day are unrolled before us, from dawn to "time when the herds come home, when the horn of the herdsman sounds, when goats and swine are seen about the village seeking their homes;—they never make a mistake, and grunt or bleat before their respective doors until they are opened. And then this noise ceases in its turn." Every succeeding touch deepens the peace of the scene, and expresses the narrowness of the life. We see M. Fortier, the *maire*, and M. Rigaud, and the innkeeper, his *adjoint*, a few more of the notables, and then the two brothers Rantzau, who "enjoyed great influence through their wealth, and in fact ruled the Municipal Council." Old Rantzau, their father, a rich farmer and dealer in wood, who has been dead three years, has divided his goods between his sons, to the dissatisfaction of Jacques, the younger. "So at least it seemed then, for they, who had loved each other during their father's lifetime, and stood by each other in everything, who had married on the same day, each a daughter of old Lefevre, the *juge de paix*, thenceforth detested each other." This is the introduction to a psychological study, as fine, if not so subtle, as *le Juif Polonais*; as profound as any of Balzac's, but which does not, as his writings have been said to do, "make one feel as if one must brush one's teeth, and put on a clean shirt instantly."

The mutual hatred of the two brothers acts upon every one within the narrow sphere of their lives, developing envy, jealousy, servility, malice, backbiting in their several dependents and toadies, and seriously influencing the social politics of the little place. It reacts upon themselves, indentifying itself with that *amour âpre* of gain so deeply imbedded in the French character, and with these writers, who are, nevertheless, very materialistic, have so often exposed with subtle, merciless realism. It makes them rivals in everything, but reticently so—"for the Rantzaus are too proud to speak ill of their own blood"—it pursues them into every other family relation in their eagerness to leave it as an heirloom in the second generation, Jean to his only daughter Louise, Jacques to his only son Georges; both pupils of Florence at the little village school. It goes with them to the graves of kinsfolk, where the brothers mourn decently, side by side, and it sits by them on the family bench in the village church, where they kneel to repeat the Paternoster, and where the *cure* preaches persistently upon charity. The story is forcible, and strongly put is the great desolation of this hatred, which nothing alters, not the blows of fate, not the long-resisted mutual love of the cousins, persecuted by their respective fathers until Louise is brought to the verge of death, and Georges to that of emigration (direst of needs to a Frenchman);—not the birth of their grandson to the brothers, whom they both adore, and who rules the two old men with the incomparable despotism of a spoiled child.

The story of this terrible passion, this *idee fixe* common to two beings perverted by the love of "property" in every shape, is sometimes deeply tragical, sometimes perversely ludicrous, always told with the simple directness which gives to the Erckmann-Chatrian creations their irresistible *vraisemblance*. Alongside of it runs the simple story of the schoolmaster's own life, with an admirably conveyed unconscious contrast in its contented poverty, its intellectual industry, its tranquil homely affections and joys. The timid time-serving, cautious wife, who is perpetually driving Florence to risky outspokenness by her warnings against his siding with either Jean or Jacques, is a charming comic element in the drama. "Jean died first aged sixty-four" says the schoolmaster, "then Jacques was easy. But his happiness did not last long: two years later he died in his turn. Now they sleep side by side on the slope of the old church whence one may see the valley of the Sarre, with its green plains, and in the distance, the black pine-woods rising to the skies." The occupations of the schoolmaster, the hidden loveliness of the woods where he goes insect-hunting the lonely gorges where he "taps" for fossils, the effect of rustic wealth and plenty in the houses of the brothers, "hateful and hating one another," the innumerable slight touches by which the life of the place and the features of the time (from the Restoration downward) are painted; the insight into the nature and method of the trades and industries of the Vosges districts; these and other qualities of the book, place it on a level in point of execution—though the scope of its interest is so much narrower than the scope of any of theirs—with the *Romans Nationaux*.

Florence moralises in conclusion, like Michel, and the Man of the People. His deductions from the long history of fraternal hatred are characteristic of the *collaborateurs*, and of their social notions, which, however sound and sensible and advisable for France, are wanting in elevation, and the *ideal*:—

"This," says the schoolmaster, "is the product of the injustice of fathers who favour one of their children, to the deterriment of the others. This shows how mad, and indeed, I might say devoid of heart, and of common-sense, are those who would re-establish among us unequal shares, by giving fathers and mothers the right to make wills without any other law than their caprice or their pride; to despoil those who might not think with them, to the profit of him who should say, on every occasion, 'Yes, Papa!—you are right, Papa!' It would be just saying at once that brothers should massacre each other, and that our enemies the Germans should profit by our dissensions to throw themselves on us and enslave us. All the disinherited, and they would be the most numerous, would certainly not go and fight in defence of the goods of the hypocrites and egotists who should have robbed them."

We think the *collaborateurs* would have done better had they put this as a serious argument, not as a taunt, and that their readers will, unassisted, draw a loftier moral from the sad and clever story of *Les Deux Freres*. The translation appears clear, simple, and good.

* 1. *Les Deux Freres.* Par Erckmann-Chatrian. Paris: J. Hetzel et Cie. 2. *The Brothers Rantzau: a Story of the Vosges.* By MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. London. Sampson Low.

GODCHILDREN.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

To renounce the devil and all his works on behalf of a full-grown and pious individual would be an enterprise sufficiently hazardous; but to do so in the name of an infant, over whose destinies one is likely to have not the slightest control, is one of those things that merit consideration, and which, generally speaking, obtain none. You become godfather as you become juryman or sheriff, with a thought only to the present discomfort of the thing and not reeking the responsibilities that will surely dog you from the moment you have stammered, "I renounce them all." And here, be it noticed, we allude only to the Nemesis which will keep its attentive eye on you in this world, having nothing to say as to what may await you under other conditions of being. To begin with, then, it may be observed that there are certain men especially marked out for the visitation of sponsorship. Be sure that os soon as you have settled down into a snug form of existence—bachelor quarters, a teapot of your own, and occasional returns on dividend day—an appeal will be made to you to confer your name on a lusty little object bawling itself hoarse in swaddling clothes. You must certainly at some time or other have a cousin or a friend with a baby, and to disregard his invitation would argue a strength of mind and hardness of heart of which few men are capable. The French, who are a great people for forms, used to surround the functions of godfather with peculiar and costly terrors. The ceremonial cost a mint of money, and was attended with an amount of racing about among vestries and bon-bon shops which inspired harrowing reflections during many a month afterwards. In England, you could formerly get clear of your scrape with the gift of a candle-cup to the mother; of a silver knife, fork, and spoon to the baby; but civilization, which does so much towards improving everything, has suppressed the candle-cup and inaugurated claret-jugs, tea-urns, or coffee services; while it is a pleasure to remark that the knives, forks, and spoons, which used to be trifling objects of insignificant value, have been growing more artistic and presentable and dearer every year. If your god-child be a boy, you may occasionally rely upon a partner in your misery; but not always, for certain fathers have contracted the habit of themselves acting as second sponsors, which leaves you the undivided honour of feeing the parson, beadle, and clerk; of bestowing a gratuity on the wet-nurse, and of paying for all the vehicles which have transported an enthusiastic tribe of female relatives to the church. However, every year has its wet days, and if you have been admired for your generosity, praised for your good nature, and have surmounted the kissing of the baby, you may go to bed with the idea that this sort of thing does not occur every day. No; but eleven months after, or near about, it cannot but gratify you to be invited to the celebration of your godsons's birthday, and to be assured that the dear child is growing so lovable and intelligent in every way. This suggests a second present, and what can you give? The dilemma begins to loom ahead clear and unavoidable. If you offer something valuable this year you must continue to do so every year under pain of being thought to evince a diminishing interest in an innocent child who has done nothing to deserve neglect; if, on the other hand, you pay your respects with a fluff ball or a few sticks of barley sugar, how escape the humiliating conviction that your best friend will regret not having confided the office of godfather to a person more regardful of the decencies of life and of the obligations incurred at the font? Be a man under such circumstances; remember that you can do very well without that new double-barrelled breech-loader you had set your heart on; and go to the jeweller, who will help you to select something chaste and appropriate, highly suitable for a wedding or birthday present. Of course, if you are suspected to be very well off, this will not always be deemed enough. Certain sponsors, imbued with the responsibilities of their mission, invest a fixed sum in the funds every year in their godchildren's names; and you may generally venture upon a similar course without any fear that cold water will be thrown on so happy an idea. At this time, though, you may count upon a period of comparative immunity. You pay your yearly tribute, send a gift of grapes and a note of congratulation when your little protégé recovers from the measles; but no extra taxation will be laid upon you till towards the tenth birthday. The godson is then growing apace; he is blessed with an appetite which may cause you to meditate upon those sinful lusts of the flesh which he was to be free from; and his parents display an affectionate anxiety for consigning him to a schoolmaster, hinting, as they announce this, how generously another godfather has behaved to dear Harry (dear Harry is your godson's brother), for whom a nomination has been obtained at the Bluefriars' school regardless of expense. At this don't frown, or wish anybody off to Beersheba; for, after all, why should your poor little wretch of a godchild be compelled to hang his head among his brethren at possessing a curmudgeon godfather? Set off at once for Redfriars School, which is a more luxurious place than Bluefriars; pay up the entrance fees as though you liked it; and if the grateful father, whilst thanking you for your kindness, express a doubt as to whether he can afford to keep dear Tommy at so crack an academy as this, assure him without pulling a face that you had all along contemplated taking the expenses of dear Tommy's education on your own shoulders. That is the way to do business; and depend upon it your godson will show his gratitude. He will never omit to call upon you for a tip before going back to school; he will let you know when he thinks the time come for buying him a watch; and if you visit him during his school half, regale him with a dinner, and offer him a couple of sovereigns; you may be persuaded he will welcome you with affability and describe you to his comrades as a brick—which, as things go, is a fair return for the money. Possibly, however, when later you are dragged into a disbursement of capital to afford Tommy a fair start in life, it may occur to you that, at this price, you might just as well have married and begotten a son of your own. But pray dismiss this notion. In the first place, it is too late to recall what is past; and in the next place, think how delighted you would have been to have a godfather do for you what you are doing for Tommy.

It is as well to remark here that the man who discharges his first duties as a godfather with spirit and liberality will probably find himself obliged to stand sponsor on many subsequent occasions. Good godfathers are, indeed, quoted in the social share list quite as highly as good dinner givers and smart croquet-players. Well-stuffed seats are provided for them in places of festive resort, mothers of families are pleased to see them looking so healthy, great care is taken to enumerate to them all the moral imperfections of any lady they may have thought of marrying, and they are generally saddled with a pretty goddaughter or two in addition to their godsons. Now, goddaughters open up spheres of activity and disbursement which remain unexplored in the case of boys. Boys cannot appeal to the softer side of one's nature with worsted slippers which they have worked with their own hands. If they want to go to Ascot or Wimbledon they can well go alone, without asking you to convey them in a barouche in the company of their mother and sisters, and with a hamper of refreshments hanging from behind. Then if they fall in love you are not exposed to seeing them break into your chambers with their vells down, and implore you, on their knees, to intercede with their parents that they may be allowed to marry a sub-lieutenant without sixpence. Girls do these things, and when beauty and profuse weeping combine to render them persuasive, where is the godfather who would not espouse the cause of the sub-lieutenant; sixpenceless or with sixpence? There are painful anecdotes current of godfathers who have been beguiled in this way into acts of magnanimity which they had not foreseen. For instance, the young lady's father has yielded to their eloquence, but he has introduced this proviso, that the sponsor shall himself pay for the housekeeping establishment of the young people whom he has rendered so happy. This is, no doubt, disagreeable, and it takes a good many pairs of worsted slippers to make one forget the purchase and furnishing of a semi-detached villa at Richmond. But then, be it recollected, sponsorship was never intended to be a vain amusement; and if a godfather cannot debar his charges from the pomps and vanities which he solemnly promised they should forego, the least he can do is to initiate them to these pomps with as little cost and deception to themselves as may be. For this reason we would advise godfathers to be self-denying, and to save up as much of their substance as they can for their friends' children. It is on record that a few godfathers have had handsome tombstones erected to them by those they had benefited; but without asking any one to speculate on such gratitude as this, we would submit that it is a sweet thing at the evening of life to receive from one of the young ladies one has married to a sub-lieutenant a letter beginning—"My dear, dear godfather,—As you were always so kind to me, I cannot better prove my thankfulness than by asking you to stand sponsor to my darling baby just born." This would be a case for saying, *Finis coronat opus.*

A REMARKABLE SERMON.

(*Scotsman*)

Lately, it will be remembered, the Rev. W. L. M'Farlan, one of the parish ministers of Cupar-Fife, suggested to the congregation of the second church (St. Michael's) that it would be an improvement to stand at praise and kneel at prayer—a suggestion which the congregation adopted. Last Sunday, Mr. M'Farlan's colleague Dr. Cockrane officiating in the same place. When the congregation rose to sing he ordered them to sit down, and then preached a sermon which he has since published, and of which the following are the most beautiful and essential passages:—

"Is the devil again offering stones for bread; nay, worse than that, flimsy and unsubstantial pictures addressed to the eye in the room of the sanctifying and saving doctrines of the cross of Christ, addressed to the intellect and man's immortal mind? We all know something of the existence and position of that noble institution—the Church of England. In the providence of God, and notwithstanding of all its defects, it has been honoured to do much work in the cause of our Divine Redeemer. . . . But at the present moment this noble Church is infested by a band—I fear an ever-increasing band—of heretical, conceited, and fantastical sciolists. Some of them are broachers of unsound doctrine, advocating principles little short of blasphemy, and indeed nothing else than practical infidelity. Most of them, however, are what are called Ritualists; and their whole life and efforts are expended in making the services of the Church an interminable farrago of theatrical shows. . . . Many gaping idiots, we are told, not only go to witness such fooleries, but actually admire and approve. It might have been supposed that, in this end of the island, and in a Church far more thoroughly reformed, there would have been little danger of the tricks and trumpery of mediævalism cropping up again. But it seems this is not to be the case. Sciolists in Scotland must follow the one of their brother sciolists in England. My friends, a few years ago a certain *savan* wrote a book, the object of which was to prove that mankind are descended from a race of monkeys. A band of apes, it seems, lived in an antediluvian forest; they took it into their heads to try whether or not they might attempt a work of civilisation; to a certain extent they succeeded; their progeny became a little better; and so the present inhabitants of the world became what they are—that is to say, apes developed into men and women. What the proofs are of this extraordinary hypothesis, I do not know, for I have not read the book; but as it is well known that man is an imitative animal, and fond of indulging in monkey tricks, perhaps that fact is part of the proof. And if so, we have at once an explanation of the conduct of the Ritualisers of whom I have been speaking. Human beings are just developed apes; and here and there, and now and then, the inborn and natural propensity to imitation cannot but break out and appear. Foolish creatures in England, unfortunately clothed with the ministerial character, must gratify their imitative propensities by aping the pranks and capers of the Church of Rome. And here in Scotland, as it is rather too soon as yet to soar so high as Popery, our humbler simpletons, unfortunately also clothed with the ministerial character, must take to aping the foolishest and most trifling parts of Episcopacy—that is to say, those things about Episcopacy which are the least worthy of imitation. But perhaps we should rather view this phenomenon as a species of disease. You know there is a malady to which some unfortunate persons are subjected; it is called St. Vitus' dance. The poor victims of this malady—objects of pity to every beholder—are seen to twitch their faces, involuntarily to move their limbs, to fidget and jump about in a very pitiable and melancholy way. Now the parties of whom I am speaking are afflicted with an ecclesiastical St. Vitus' dance. They are not usually person of much mental power, solidity of character, or even learning; their peeping torch does not stand much chance of setting the Thames or any other river on fire. No doubt they use big words now and then, and can talk pretentiously about "advanced thought" and "modern enlightenment;" and, for aught I know, they may entertain a very comfortable opinion of their own abilities, just as a house-fly seated upon a pebble may think itself an eagle perched upon an Alpine cliff, or the frog of the fable puffing itself up with wind by the marsh-side may imagine that it rivals the dimensions of the ox. I do not know. But this is plain—they are afflicted with restlessness. Their professional life is a perpetual fidget—a striving to catch the tones, the attitudes, the phraseology of some ritualistic standard they have set themselves to admire and copy. Being, in their own eyes, the honoured harbingers of what some of them call "the Church of the Future"—reformers who are destined to cast into the shade the achievements of Knox and Melville—they must disown the modes of worship which have been in use for 300 years, and cannot rest until they have made some progress in their wonderful work of effecting—and at this time of day too—the *ne plus ultra* of Ritualistic perfection. In describing what medical men would call the diagnosis of this complaint, it may be stated that, like other species of fevers, it has its stages of progressive development. Its first stage, for instance, may consist of the mumbling of certain texts of Scripture; and these are called sentences. After a while comes a second stage, and that consists in the semi-intoning of sundry chapters of the Bible called the Lessons for the Day—another mediæval term—interlarding them with scraps of liturgical prayers, bits of psalms, and especially hymns I do not wonder much at, or even disapprove of, this part of the proceedings; for where ministers cannot preach, and must fill up the time with something, they may very fitly read long passages of Scripture; and when they cannot pray, they may be pardoned for committing to memory and giving off the words of other people, which, likely, are much better than any of their own. And next comes the third stage, and that introduces a specimen of muscular Christianity. It is a series of ups and downs. The one moment the congregation are expected to stand bolt upright, like so many raw recruits of an Irish regiment admiring one another's pretty persons and glittering uniforms, and the next moment they must squat on their haunches like so many grovelling Hottentots. And this redundancy of muscular activity is supposed to be a worshipping of God far more seemly and acceptable to Heaven than we and our benighted ancestors for 300 years have been in the habit of rendering! But what is to be the fourth stage? Well, I cannot just as yet exactly say. But I may conjecture. Let me tell you that in the east of Europe there is a city called Constantinople, and in that city a colony, band, or establishment of curious religionists. These people have an odd way of worshipping God. They do not believe, any more than our votaries of St. Vitus in this part of the, world that to use the words of the Apostle Paul, "bodily exercise profiteth little," but on the cont